

KEMEN', A. [Kemeny, A.]; ~~AVTASH~~, F.; GASHPAR, Zh.; SHTYUTSEL', M.

Study in vitro of the respiration and glycolysis of the vascular plexus
under various experimental conditions. Biokhimiia 26 no.5:787-793
S-0 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Chair of Physiology, Veterinary Institute, Budapest.
(RESPIRATION) (CHOROID PLEXUS)
(GLYCOLYSIS)

SOBYANIN, D.P., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk; GASHUKOV, B.S., dots, kand.
tekhn.nauk

In memory of D.V.Konvisarov: Tren.i izn.mash. no.13:214-216
'59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Konvisarov, Dmitrii Viktorovich, 1904-1956)

GASHUKOV, V.S.

PARNITSKIY, A.B., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; EYDINOV, M.S.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ANTONOV, N.Ye., inzhener; GASHUKOV,
V.S., inzhener; DREYZIN, S.I., inzhener.

Wire transmitter tensiometry of mine hoisting machinery. Sbor.st.
Ural.politekh.inst. no.47:91-101 '53. (MIRA 8:1)
(Mine hoisting) (Tensiometers)

Gashukov V.S.

Experimental Determination of Stresses in a Type KHE-76 Cold-Rolling Tube Mill. (V. I. Bokolevskii and V. S. Gashukov. (Sov. 1956, (3), 247-251). (In Russian). An account of a series of an investigation of stresses in the critical parts of a moving-stand mill when rolling tubes of various steels under a variety of conditions. The transducers used were designed to give correct indication of stress even when their loading was somewhat eccentric. The pressure on the rolls during forward movement of the stand was found to be practically independent of the frequency of movement (in the range of 60-70 per minute) and the nature of changes during movement was very similar in either direction. From these and other results suggestions for improved working are deduced.

23

metal

23
M 11

GASIERKIEWICZ, J.

GASIERKIEWICZ, J. The gist of the shortcomings of industrial safety in the Associations for Rural Building Construction. p. 16. Vol. 10, no. 12, Dec. 1956. OCHRONA PRACY: BEZPIECZENSTWO I HIGIENA PRACY. Warszawa, Poland.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

SOV/133-58-12-10/19

AUTHORS: Sokolovskiy V.I., Gashukov, V.S., Candidates of Technical Science, and Lirman M.V., Engineer

TITLE: An Experimental Investigation of Cold Rolling of Tubes (Eksperimental'noye issledovaniye kholodnoy prokatki trub)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 12, pp 1112-1117 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A cold rolling tube mill (KhPT-E 150) with a new lighter stand designed by UZTM (nearly twice lighter than in the KhPT-75 stand) was investigated. The mill was rolling 150 mm semis. The use of the stand of a new design and rolling of semis of a large diameter necessitated an experimental check of stresses and operating ability of the individual parts and assemblies of the mill. The method of carrying out the tests is described in some

Card 1/2

SOV/133-58-12-10/19

An Experimental Investigation of Cold Rolling of Tubes

detail. It was found that for heavy duty rolling the mill girdles should be somewhat strengthened.

There are 11 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnical Institute)

Card 2/2

PARNITSKIY, A.B.; KOGAN, L.A.; GASHUKOV, V.S.

Investigating steel structures of pit-furnace crane bridges.
Shor.st.Ural.politekh.inst. no.65:67-78 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

PARNITSKIY, A.B.; KOGAN, L.A.; SOKOLOVSKIY, V.I.; GASHUKOV, V.S.

Experimental determination of stresses in beams caused by their
weight. Sbor.st.Ural.politekh.inst. no.65:79-84 '58.
(MIRA 12:4)

(Girders)

25(2):18(7) GASHUKOV, Y.S.

PHASE I ROCK EXPLOITATION SOV/2496

Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut mashinovedeniya

Trennye i iznos v mashinakh; sbornik 13 (Friction and Wear in Machinery: Collection 13) Moscow, Izdatel'stvo SSSR, 1959. 266 p. English slip inserted. 3. 50 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: M.M. Khrushchev, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: M.A. Babichev; Tech. Ed.: T.V. Polyakova; Editor-in-Chief: Ye.M. Gut'yar, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; A.K. D'yachkov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; I.V. Kravt'skiy, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; A.D. Kuritsyn, Candidate of Technical Sciences; L.Yu. Puzhanskii, Candidate of Technical Sciences; and M.M. Khrushchev, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor.

PURPOSE: The collection is intended for engineers, scientific research workers, and students working in the field of friction and wear in machinery.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles consists of dissertations from dissertations. Included are excerpts from the dissertations of Aspirants A.A. Soroko-Novitskiy, V.M. Maronkin, and L.B. Khrisanova of the Institut mashinovedeniya AN SSSR (Institute of Machine Construction, Academy of Sciences, USSR). The articles deal with the wear of carbon steel, wear of plungers in fuel pumps, wear of sliding contact bearings with elastic deformation of tapered surfaces, oil-film generation in 120-degree bearings with fluid friction, and pressures in oil film. Extensive bibliographies on friction, wear, and lubrication, compiled from Soviet and non-Soviet publications in 1955 (Supplement) and 1956, are presented. References follow several of the articles.

6. Maronkin, V.M. Limiting Plastic State at Yielding and Compression of the Frustum of a Cone
Investigation is made of the axially symmetrical state of stress of a protrusion (simulated by the frustum of a cone) which is in a fully plastic state in the contact zone. The solution of the axially symmetrical contact problem of the theory of plasticity is used as the basis of the investigation. The shortening of the frustum and the depth of indentation with consideration of friction on the contact surface are determined, as well as the distribution of normal pressures and the hardness of material along the cone.

7. Zozor, E.V. Investigation of the Position of the Journal in the Bushing of a 120-Degree Fluid Friction Bearing at Constant and Alternating Load
A theoretical and experimental investigation was made. The experiments were conducted on a special testing machine with a bearing 60mm. in diameter and 40mm. long. The thickness of the lubricating film was determined by a variable-capacity transducer built into the journal.

8. Khrisanova, L.B. Measurement of Pressures in the Oil Film of a Sliding Contact Bearing
Measurements were made with a semiconductor transducer. The work was done under the supervision of Professor A.K. Dyachkov, who in 1952 originated the concept of using semiconductor transducers for such measurements.

9. Khrisanova, L.B. Analytical and Experimental Investigation of the Influence of the Mutual Inclination of the Area of the Shaft and Bushing on the Capacity of the Bearing
The influence of the mutual inclination of the area of the shaft and bushing on the capacity of the bearing is discussed. The pressures were measured by the method described in the preceding paper. A general method for calculating the capacity of bearings of various film thicknesses and arbitrary boundary shapes of the pressure zone is presented.

10. [Sobyanin, B., and V.S. Gashukov, Docents, Candidates of Technical Sciences, Machine Parts Department, Institute of Machine Construction] In Memory of D.V. Konvisarov
Bibliography of the works of D.V. Konvisarov 218

11. Bibliography of Soviet and Non-Soviet Works on Friction, Wear, and Lubrication, Published in 1955 (Supplement to Bibliography Published in Collection XII) [Compiled by Ye. O. Val'dt] 219

12. Bibliography of Soviet and Non-Soviet Works on Friction, Wear, and Lubrication, Published in 1956 [Compiled by Ye. O. Val'dt] 222

SOKOLOVSKIY, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; GASHUKOV, V.S.; LIFMAN, M.V., inzh.

Investigating the feed mechanism of mills for cold rolling of
pipes. Trudy Ural.politekh.inst. no.101:68-85 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Pipe mills) (Feed mechanisms)

SOKOLOVSKIY, V.I.; GASHUKOV, V.S.; ANKUDINOV, D.T.

Investigating the power used by electric motors in dragging. Trudy
Ural.politekh.inst. no.104:174-180 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Electric motors—Testing) (Excavation)

GASHUKOV, V.S.

Investigating changes in the unbalance coefficient of mine hoist
skip depending on the action of static and dynamic loads. Trudy
Ural.politekh.inst. no.136:106-111 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

GASHUKOV, V.S.; PLOTNIKOV, V.S.; PODKORYTOV, A.B.; LIFMAN, M.T.

Investigating the performance of some units of the hydraulic
system of the T-157 loader. Trudy Ural.politekh.inst. no.136:
112-119 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

PISHNAMAZZADE, B.F.; ISMAILZADE, I.G.; KOSHELEVA, L.M.; GASHUMOVA, F.A.;
MAMEDOV, F.A.

Hydroaromatic hydrocarbons of the 140-175°C fraction of the
petroleum in the Kirmaki series of the Buzovny field. Azerb.
khim.sov. no.1:53-54 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Buzovny region--Petroleum--Analysis)
(Hydrocarbons)

34687

S/051/62/000/003/065/090
31.9/E101

11.0120

AUTHORS: Pichnamasade, B. F., Ismailzade, I. G., Koshaleva, L. M.
Kuradov, F. A., Gashumova, F. A., Eshatova, Sh. M.

TITLE: Determination of the nature of aromatic and hydroaromatic
hydrocarbons in the fraction of a boiling point up to 200°C
of the petroleum from the Buzovninskoye deposit (Kirmakinokaya
formation)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1962, 132, abstract.
32132 (Azerb. khim. zh. no. 3, 1961, 41 - 55)

TEXT: The characteristics of the gasoline-ligroin fraction, final b. p.
220°C of petroleum from the Buzovninskiy deposit in the Kirmakinokaya for-
mation were determined. It was found that the light fraction with the
final b. p. 150°C had no aromatic hydrocarbons; the medium fractions
140 - 175°C and 175 - 200°C contain 0.73% and 4.12% aromatic hydrocarbons,
respectively. The wide gasoline-ligroin fraction is a naphthene-based
fraction with 71.36% naphthene hydrocarbons. Seven individual hydroaromat-
ic hydrocarbons were found in the fraction of b. p. 61 - 147°C. Among
Card 1/2

Determination of the nature ...

S/081/62/000/003/065/090
B149/B101

these, 1,4-dimethyl-cyclohexane (41.75%), and 1,2- and 1,3-dimethyl-cyclohexane (10% and 8.6%) predominate. The nature of the aromatic hydrocarbons was determined for 76.12% of the aromatic concentrate in the fraction 140 - 175°C. 13 individual aromatic hydrocarbons were found containing mainly 9 or 10 carbon atoms. 19.91% of the 175 - 200°C fraction were identified; the nature of two individual hydrocarbons was determined, viz. 1,2-diethylbenzene and 1,2,4,5-tetramethylbenzene. >50% of aromatic hydrocarbons isolated from 140 - 175°C fraction and >63% aromatic hydrocarbons separated from 175 - 200°C fraction have their boiling point higher than the terminal boiling point of the corresponding fraction. Three aromatic hydrocarbons in 140 - 175°C fraction corresponding to cyclohexane, hydrocarbons were found in the fraction of b. p. 61 - 140°C, viz. 1,2,3,4-, 1,2,4-, and 1,3,5-trimethylbenzenes. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

L 30042-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pu-4 IJP(c) MJW/
JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5003934

S/0304/65/000/001/0052/0053

AUTHORS: Braynin, I. Ye. (Doctor of technical sciences); Kharchenko, V. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kondrashev, A. I. (Engineer); Gashutin, V. P. (Engineer); Pilyushenko, V. L. (Engineer)

TITLE: Effects of additional alloying on the mechanical properties of low-carbon chromium-manganese cast steels

SOURCE: Mashinostroyeniye, no. 1, 1965, 52-53

TOPIC TAGS: steel, chromium steel, manganese steel/ 15KhGL steel, 15KhGFL steel

ABSTRACT: To find nickel-free cast steels with high impact strength, the effect of additional alloying on the mechanical properties of low-carbon Cr-Mn steels was investigated. The alloys were melted in a 30-kg induction furnace and specimens from the ingot periphery were annealed at 900-920C for 4 hours, while the specimens from the top and bottom parts of the ingot were normalized and tempered at 600C for 1 hour. The alloy compositions are shown in Table 1 and the mechanical properties in Table 2 on the Enclosures. It was found that alloying steel 15KhGL with Mo, V, Cu, Ti has no effect on strength and ductility and decreases the impact strength; Nb worsens all properties; V and Ti increase strength but significantly decrease

Card 1/4

38
37
B

L 30042-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003934

ductility and impact strength. Small additions of Zr significantly increase
ductility and impact strength. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: 104

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/4

L 30042-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003934

ENCLOSURE: 01

Table 1.

Chemical composition of steels, %

Designation	C	Mn	Si	S	P	Cr	Mo	Ti	V	Cu	Nb	Zr
15KhGL	0.17	1.00	0.32	0.039	0.018	1.10	—	—	—	—	—	—
15KhGFL	0.16	0.94	0.21	0.031	0.016	1.28	—	—	—	—	—	—
15KhGML	0.16	0.74	0.08	0.051	0.027	1.05	0.27	—	0.18	—	—	—
15KhGDL	0.17	1.04	0.23	0.036	0.042	1.14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15KhGBL	0.14	0.85	0.14	0.035	0.018	1.06	—	—	—	0.78	—	—
15KhGTL	0.18	0.87	0.21	0.052	0.011	0.14	—	0.05	—	—	0.041	—
15KhGT2L	0.16	1.06	0.20	0.032	0.013	1.29	—	0.10	—	—	—	—
15KhGTFL	0.18	1.14	0.10	0.034	0.129	1.08	—	0.05	0.13	—	—	—
15KhGMDL	0.13	0.72	0.14	0.037	0.032	0.96	0.33	—	—	0.90	—	—
15KhG2L	0.15	2.30	0.19	0.033	0.018	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15KhG2TL	0.16	1.55	0.42	0.025	0.009	1.10	—	0.02	—	—	—	—
15KhG2TL	0.16	1.82	0.15	0.011	0.028	0.95	—	—	—	—	—	—
15KhG2TsL	0.23	0.95	0.29	0.041	0.027	1.08	—	—	—	—	—	0.06
15KhGL	0.19	0.72	0.35	0.031	0.017	1.14	—	—	—	—	—	Trace
15KhGTsL	0.20	0.95	0.25	0.030	0.019	1.04	—	—	—	—	—	—
15KhGL*												

*"highmetal" with 0.15-0.20% Ce was introduced

Card 3/4

L 30042-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003934

ENCLOSURE: 02

Table 2. Mechanical properties of experimental steels after heat-treating and normalizing

Designation	After heat treating						After normalizing and tempering					
	σ_s KG/mm ²	σ_b KG/mm ²	δ_5 %	ψ %	α_K KG/cm ²	HB	σ_s KG/mm ²	σ_b KG/mm ²	δ_5 %	ψ %	α_K KG/cm ²	HB
15KhGL	48.7	62.3	21.2	62.3	13.4	196	31.0	53.0	31.0	64.3	13.3	143
15KhGFL	48.0	62.4	18.4	58.2	8.1	198	41.8	59.2	28.4	66.0	12.1	170
15KhGML	44.2	60.8	22.0	61.7	7.7	192	30.6	52.0	29.4	62.3	10.9	149
15KhGDL	50.0	62.8	21.2	61.0	8.2	198	41.5	57.7	25.4	60.8	9.2	163
15KhGBL	29.0	48.0	27.0	58.6	6.2	140	32.3	45.6	34.4	69.3	9.3	131
15KhGTL	47.7	61.0	20.0	41.6	5.8	192	35.0	53.2	28.0	50.0	6.4	149
15KhGT2L	50.3	63.3	21.0	49.7	5.1	191	36.3	56.2	29.0	61.0	7.2	156
15KhGTFL	61.2	74.2	12.0	31.5	1.1	221	38.8	66.8	22.0	32.5	3.4	187
15KhGMDL	48.8	61.7	20.8	61.0	11.0	207	37.0	56.2	25.6	61.0	11.7	170
15KhG2L	54.6	65.0	15.6	36.3	0.7	201	53.2	63.7	15.0	29.9	2.3	196
15KhG2TL	44.0	61.0	21.0	48.3	6.3	170	39.0	59.5	24.6	42.7	7.5	156
15KhG2TsL	49.0	62.5	20.0	60.2	11.0	187	33.7	54.3	26.8	64.3	15.0	163
15KhGL	50.2	66.3	19.8	48.7	6.2	201	31.0	57.2	26.6	48.7	5.1	159
15KhGTsL	46.5	61.6	23.6	58.3	10.9	191	30.3	52.4	28.2	60.3	10.4	145
15KhGL*	45.4	60.6	21.6	64.7	15.2	171	32.0	54.4	30.0	61.5	15.7	149

Card 4/4

* modified with "nichmetal"

GASHUNIN, V.F.; POSTNIKOV, O.K.; MAKOVSKAYA, R.F.; red

[Controlling noise and vibrations] Borba s shumom i vibratsiei; tema V. Uchebnoe posobie po kursu "Tekhnika bezopasnosti" dlia studentov zaocnogo i vechernego otdelenia. Moskva, Mosk. poligr. in-t. 1963 22 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(Printing industry--Hygienic aspects)
(Noise) (Vibration)

GASI, Alenka; KOZAMERNIK, Marija; KUPELK, Marko

Identification of Mycobacterium bovis. Results of 3-year study.
Tuberkuloza 16 no.5:403-408 S-D '64

1. Institut za tuberkulozu, Golnik (Direktor: doc. dr. Bajan Fortic).

WESOŁOWSKI, Jan; GASLAR, Stanisław; MICHAŁSKI, Kazimierz; STEPNIEWSKI, Waldemar

Measurement of alph-ray radioactivity in the atmosphere over some
localities in the Low Silesia district. Nukleonika 6 no.12:801-812
'61.

1. Uniwersytet Wrocławski we Wrocławiu, Katedra Fizyki Doświadczalnej.
Akademia Medyczna we Wrocławiu, Katedra Fizyki.

GASIC, Petar, inz.

Development of the single-phase locomotive at industrial
frequency. Elektroprivreda 16 no.6/7:278-287 Je-J1'63.

GASIDLO, E.

From the experience of a referent of technology and building. p.30

IAS POLSKI. (Ministerstwo Lasnictwa oraz Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne
Inzynierow i Technikow Lasnictwa i Drzewnictwa) Warszawa, Poland
Vol.29, no.4 Apr. 1955

Monthly list of East European ACcessions (EEAI) LC, Vol.9, no.2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

GASIERKIEWICZ, J.

GASIERKIEWICZ, J. Remarks on the organization of the building site and scaffolding in building with clay. p. 20.

Vol. 8, no. 5, May 1956
BUDOWNICTWO WIEJSKIE
AGRICULTURE
Poland

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

GASIK, I.I.; PASENKO, N.Ya.

Patronage of rural hospitals by city hospitals.. Sov.zdrav. 16
no.3:36-38 Mr '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Iz 4-y Gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach G.D.Tepanov),
g.Zaporozh'ye.

(HOSPITALS

in Russia, patronage of rural hosp. by city hosp.)

STARODUBOV, K.F.; BABICH, V.K.; GASIK, L.I.

Changes in mechanical properties during steel wire drawing.

Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 4 no.11:155-158 '61.

(MIRA 14:12)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Wire drawing)

S/126/61/012/005/021/028
E040/E435

AUTHORS: Starodubov, K.F., Babich, V.K., Siukhin, A.F.,
Gasik, L.I.

TITLE: Changes in plasticity of cold-drawn wire during its
annealing in the temperature range of 300 to 600°C

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.12, no.5, 1961,
765-768

TEXT: Changes in plasticity properties of St 50 steel were investigated at the Dnepropetrovskiy Metallurgical Institute by determining the relative elongation and reduction in cross-section area of vacuum-annealed specimens held for 1, 5, 10, 15 and 30 min at temperatures in the range of 300 to 600°C. After annealing, the specimens were examined by X-rays (interference lines from (110) and (220) planes). Tests were also made on cold-worked specimens at 61.6 and 87.5% deformation. Relative elongation was found to increase with increasing temperature of annealing, with a maximum of 6 to 7% corresponding to annealing temperatures within the range of 300 to 350°C. A further increase of the annealing temperature (up to 550°C) and specimen holding for Card 1/3

Changes in plasticity of cold- ... S/126/61/012/005/021/028
E040/E435

periods of 1 to 60 min has no effect on the relative elongation whose value remains constant for a given degree of cold-working. When the specimen deformation was increased from 61.6 to 87.5% the relative elongations dropped by an approximately constant value in comparison with those given by non-deformed specimens. Identical values of the relative elongation of specimens subjected to the two degrees of deformation were obtained after annealing at 600°C. On the other hand, values of the reduction in specimen cross-section area drop sharply with increasing degree of deformation. The curve of reduction in area vs annealing temperature passes through a minimum corresponding to 450 to 550°C, depending on the duration of specimen holding at a given temperature. This is explained as being due to diffusion processes, which reduce the permissible distortion of the crystal lattice and result in a reduction of strength. A significant weakening of the background intensity in X-ray diagrams is regarded as confirming the above conclusions. It is postulated that the observed reduction in the plasticity of steel during annealing is the consequence of a breakdown of the grain and block

Card 2/3

Changes in plasticity of cold- ...

S/126/61/012/005/021/028
E040/E435

boundaries caused, in its turn, by their penetration by dislocations and also by a non-uniform distribution of the dislocations in the sub-grains volume (polygonization). The increase in plasticity of the steel observed at temperatures exceeding 500°C is ascribed to the onset of recrystallization. G.V.Kurdyumov and L.I.Lysak are mentioned in connection with their contributions in this field. There are 5 figures and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut
(Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute)

SUBMITTED: January 29, 1961

Card 3/3

Gasik M.I.
Use of Vacuum in Metallurgy (Cont.) Moscow, 533 Ind-vo AN SSSR, 1958, 165pp.
Trans. of a Conf. on above (Inst. Metallurgy, AN SSSR,) (ed. SAMARIN, A.M.)

There are 2 drawings.

Khitrik, S.I., Neymark, N.Ya., Nikolayev, V.I. and Gasik, M.I. Obtaining Dense Ingots of Carbon-free Ferrochrome and Metallic Manganese by the Vacuum-treatment Method

112

Author's conclusions: 1. Blistering of the ingots is caused by a high gas content, particularly hydrogen and nitrogen. 2. Vacuum treatment is the simplest and most reliable method of producing dense ingots of these metals. 3. Introduction of vacuum treatment of ferroalloys at the Zaporozh'ye Ferroalloys Plant resulted in an increase of 5-20 percent in the satisfactory yield of metallic manganese and an increase of 3 percent in the case of carbon-free ferrochrome. 4. Vacuum treatment of alloys makes it possible to reduce the content of gases, phosphorus, and nonmetallic inclusions. 5. Vacuum treatment under a residual pressure of about 5 mm. mercury also permits a certain reduction of the carbon content, thus assuring a yield of Khr0000-type ferrochrome of unvarying quality. 6. It is recommended that vacuum treatment be tested in the production of other ferroalloys. (There are 3 Soviet references).

Card 11/16

SOV/137-58-9-18645

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 69 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Khitrik, O.I., Gasik, M.I.

TITLE: Effect of Certain Factors Upon the Quality of Self-baking Continuous Electrodes (Vliyaniye nekotorykh faktorov na kachestvo samospekayushchikhsya nepreryvnykh elektrodov)

PERIODICAL: Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy. Chernaya metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp 64-70

ABSTRACT: An investigation is made of the effect of temperature and baking rate on the properties of self-baking electrodes (E). The electrode paste consisted 50% of carbonized anthracite coal and 50% of foundry coke, with 24% pitch added thereto. It is established that in increase in firing temperature from 400 to 900°C results in a decline from 350 to 267 kg/cm² in the ultimate strength of the specimens while the true sp. gr. rose from 1.87 to 1.91, apparent sp. gr. diminished from 1.52 to 1.54, porosity increased from 18.7 to 23.8%, oxidizability declined from 16.04 to 13.39%, and friability increased from 4.03 to 9.4%. The resistivity of the specimens dropped sharply as baking temperature rose from 400 to 700°C and then remained virtually stable

Card 1/2

DNEPROPETROVSK Metallurgical Inst.

SOV/137-58-9-18645

Effect of Certain Factors Upon the Quality of Self-baking (cont.)

at a level of $\approx 62 \text{ ohms} \cdot \text{mm}^2/\text{m}$. As baking rate was increased from 25 to 100° per hour (final baking temperature 900°), the strength of the specimens dropped from 320 to 267 kg/cm^2 , porosity increased from 22.3 to 23.8%, oxidizability from 6.78 to 13.39%, friability from 3.61 to 4.16%, and resistivity from 57.5 to 61.5 $\text{ohm} \cdot \text{mm}^2/\text{m}$. Measurements of specimens taken from industrial E also revealed that the cracking of the volatiles in the pitch and the graphitization of the working end of the E caused the resistivity to drop from 60-70 to 10-40 $\text{ohm} \cdot \text{mm}^2/\text{m}$, while their strength increased. Segregation of the solid carbonaceous components of the E was revealed, as manifested in the reduction of the strength of the E from 280-300 to 100-140 kg/cm^2 . It is shown that normal conditions for E operation can be attained only when baking conditions are stable.

A.Sh.

1. Electrodes--Processing
2. Electrodes--Quality control
3. Temperature--Effectiveness

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Gasik, M. I., Yemlin, B. I.

SOV/32-24-10-10/10

TITLE: A Rapid Analysis of Carbon-Free and Carbon-Low Ferrochromium for Silicon Content According to the T.E.M.F. Method (Thermoelectromotive Force Method) (Ekspress-analiz bezuglerodistogo i malouglerodistogo ferrokhroma na sodержaniye kremniya metodom T.E.D.S.)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 10, pp 1218 - 1219 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: To obtain the maximum efficiency of furnaces that fuse the sorts of ferrochromium mentioned in the title according to the silicothermal method the silicon content in the metal after the treatment is to be kept at 1,0 - 1,5%. The method of determination for silicon worked out in the present case is based on the dependence of the thermoelectromotive force of the pair alloy - thermoelectrode upon the chemical composition of the alloy, upon the temperature, and upon other factors (Ref 1). For the analysis a device described in the literature (Ref 2) was used. The temperature of the

Card 1/3

A Rapid Analysis of Carbon-Free and Carbon—Low
Ferrochromium for Silicon Content According to the T.E.M.F. Method
(Thermoelectromotive Force Method) SOV/32-24-10-16/70

hot thermoelectrode was measured by means of a mercury thermometer with an accuracy of $\pm 1^\circ$. A diagram showing the T.E.M.F. as a function of the silicon content at three different temperatures is reproduced in the paper. The inclination of the line shows that a temperature of 300° is most suitable for rapid analysis. The change in carbon content in the metal for every furnace varies only little; in the case of ferrochromium of the type Khr 0000 it amounts to 0,06-0,1%, while in the case of fusion furnaces for the types Khr 00 and Khr 0 it is 0,11-0,2%. There are 1 figure and 5 references which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute)

Card 2/3

A Rapid Analysis of Carbon-Free and Carbon-Low
Ferrochromium for Silicon Content According to the T.E.M.F. Method
(Thermoelectromotive Force Method)

SOT/32-24-10-10/70

Card 3/3

DEKHAVOV, N.M., inzh., otv. red.; KRAVCHENKO, V.A., inzh., zames. otv. red.; RAGULINA, R.I., inzh., red.; YEM, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; GASIK, M.I., assisten, red.; ZEL'DIN, V.S., inzh., red.; SAKHAROV, R.S., red.; BELIKOV, Yu.V., inzh., red.; KOCHERGA, N.T., ved. red.; SYCHUGOV, V.G., tekhn. red.

[Development of the iron alloy industry in the U.S.S.R.] Raz-
vitie ferrosplavnoi promyshlennosti SSSR. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo
tekhn. lit-ry, USSR, 1961. 243 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Ukraine. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet.
Institut tekhnicheskoy informatsii. 2. Zaporozhskiy zavod
ferrosplavov (for Dekhanov, Kravchenko, Ragulina). 3. Dnepro-
petrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Gasik, Belikov).
(Iron industry)

2

S/764/61/000/000/003/003

AUTHORS: Khitrik, S.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences; Volkov, V.F., Nikolayev, V.I., Engineers; Yem, A.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Gasik, M.I., Assistant; Yemlin, B.I., Engineer.

TITLE: Industrial experience with the vacuum treatment of iron alloys.

SOURCE: Razvitiye ferrosplavnoy promyshlennosti SSSR. Ed. by N.M. Dekhanov and others. Kiyev, Gostekhizdat USSR, 1961, 231-240.

TEXT: The paper describes experimental vacuum techniques applied by the School of Electrometallurgy of the Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Metallurgy, jointly with the Zaporzh'ye Iron-Alloys Plant, for the making of dense ingots free of gas blowholes of C-free ferrochrome and metallic Mn. The work was begun in 1953, and the present paper describes the improved vacuum chamber and pumping system developed since 1955 and 1956 (schematic cross-section shown). The vacuum chamber comprises a metallic container with an internal lining of a single row of firebrick. The removable cover is water-cooled and, while not protected by a lining, is shielded from the heat radiation of the liquid metal by means of a sheet-metal screen. The pumping plant, which is connected to the chamber by means of a large-diam conduit, is placed at a distance of 25 m from the chamber. A multiple-

Card 1/3

Industrial experience with the vacuum

S/764/61/000/000/003/003

unit pumping system is used. With the use of a single PMK-4 (RMK-4) pump, the residual pressure attained is 30-40 mm Hg; the additional operation of 2 BHi-6P (VN-6G) pumps reduces the pressure to 8-15 mm Hg after 7-9 min. The chemical composition of the metal after various holds in the ladle prior to vacuum treatment and for various durations of the vacuum treatment is shown, and it is established that the Cr_2O_3 content in the slags decreases on the mean by 24% and the FeO content decreases by 20%. This decrease is attributed to a process of reduction of these oxides by Si and also by the SiO and CO oxides which form during the oxidation of Si and C in the metal. The beneficial effects of the vacuum treatment are also interpreted with respect to the decarburization of ferrochrome and others. The results of this work have been brought into practical operation at the Zaporozh'ye Iron-Alloys Plant. In March 1957 a vacuum equipment was also established at Plant No. 3 for the vacuum treatment of metallic Mn. Whereas in 1957 only 3% of the total ferrochrome production was vacuum-treated, in 1958 nearly 50% of the total ferrochrome production was vacuum-treated. A further study of the favorable effect of vacuum treatment on the quality of ferrochrome, ferromanganese, ferrosilicon, silicomanganese, and silicochrome is recommended. It is also important to study the effect of vacuum treatment of iron alloys on the quality of the alloyed steel. The experience of the Zaporozh'ye Iron-Alloys Plant substantiates the technical and economic advantages of a broad-scale vacuum treatment of ferrochrome and metallic

Card 2/3

Industrial experience with the vacuum

S/764/61/000/000/003/003

Mn at other plants also. There are 2 figures, 4 tables, and 8 references (6 Russian-language Soviet and 2 English-language originals: Evans, J., Problems of Modern Metallurgy, no.1, 1954; Sally, A.N., Brandes, E.A., Mitchells, C.V., J. Inst. Met., v.8, 1953; the first of these in Russian translation).

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute) and Zaporozhskiy Zavod Ferrosplavov (Zaporozh'ye Iron-Alloys Plant).

Card 3/3

YEMLIN, B.I.; GASIK, M.I.

Determination of the carbon content in ferrochromium by the method of thermoelectricity. Zav.lab. 29 no.2:201 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Carbon—Analysis) (Chromium alloys—Electric properties)

GASIK, M.I.; SHCHESNO, L.P.; KHITRIK, S.I.

Corrosion resistance of stainless chromium-nickel steel made with
the use of various brands of ferrochromium. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
chern. met. 6 no.11:79-87 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

IGNAT'YEV, V.S.; RABINOVICH, A.V.; GASIK, M.I.

Improving the methods of quantitative analysis of oxide inclusions
in carbon-free ferrochromium. Nauch. trudy IMI no. 51:193-201, 1963.
(MIRA 17:10)

GALITSKIY, Yu.P.; CHUYKO, N.M.; GASIK, M.I.; YEMLIN, B.I.; PEREVYAZKO,
A.T.; BOGDANCHENKO, A.G.; MALIKOV, G.P.

Using a thermoelectric silicometer in the making of transformer
steel. Stal' 23 no. 3:231-232 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i zavod "Dneprospets-
stal'".

L 33544-65 EWI(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) MW/JD/WB S/0125/64/000/011/0093/0094
 ACCESSION NR: AP50C9176
 AUTHOR: Medovar, B. I.; Langer, N. A.; Yushkevich, Z. V.; Iutsyuk-Khudin, V. A. Gasik, M. I.
 TITLE: Corrosion resistance of weld joints of low-carbon steel type 00Kh25N20
 SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 11, 1964, 93-94
 TOPIC TAGS: corrosion resistance, metal welding, nitric acid, steel, weld heat treatment, corrosion resistant, austenitic steel
 ABSTRACT: Chromium-nickel austenitic steel type 1Kh18N9T and aluminum type A00 are used in equipment designed for the manufacture of concentrated nitric acid.
 By following the optimum welding technology and techniques for joining type 1Kh18N9T steel the welds are stable to nitric acid at concentrations of up to 80% and temperatures of 70°C. At higher acid concentrations or higher temperatures the steel loses its corrosion resistance and weld joints frequently undergo extensive crack-type corrosion.
 Attempts were made to use type E1634 steel for work under the indicated

Card 1/6

L 33544-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009176

conditions. However, weld joints of the steel tend to pitting, which reaches a depth of 3 mm/year. 4

Low-carbon austenitic steels type 00Kh25N20 can be used for work with oxidizing media. The maximum decrease in the carbon of the steel must provide the necessary corrosion resistance for the steel and its weld joints under the indicated conditions.

Four samples of extremely low-carbon vacuum-thermal ferrochromium steel were prepared in induction furnaces at the Yuzhnotrubby Metallurgical Plant and the Dnepropetrovsk Plant. The chemical content of the steels is shown in Table 1.

After the steel was poured into ingots it was rolled into sheet billets. Welding was done by argon arc with a tungsten electrode. The welds were tested for corrosion resistance in a 65% solution of HNO_3 for 144 hours (solution replaced after 48 hours) and for 100 hours in a 98% solution of boiling HNO_3 . The results of the tests are shown in Table 2. For purposes of comparison, results are shown in the table of tests made on weld joints of type E1417 steel (0.11% C, 23.3% Cr, 20.4% Ni, 0.22% Si, 0.67% Mn, 0.013% S, 0.037% P). The samples were compared under the same conditions as the test steels.

The tested weld samples M, P, and Sh did not change in external appearance, but the surfaces of P-steel samples exhibited extensive corrosion.

Card 2/6

L 33544-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009176

Welds of E1417 steel samples exhibited the greatest corrosion attack. The high carbon content invited extreme corrosion. It is interesting to note that the stability of type E1417 steel to an oxidizing medium such as a 65% solution of HNO_3 increased considerably after cold working. The unaffected portions of the steel deformed during stamping were distinctly evident.

Microstudy of the samples after corrosion tests revealed that welds of M, R, and Sh steels do not tend to crack or intercrystalline corrosion. Weld joints of E1417 steel typically exhibit intercrystalline corrosion.

A decrease in the carbon content of the test steels, along with increasing their corrosion resistance to oxidizing media should also increase their corrosion resistance under stress. Our experiments confirmed this assumption. The sample steels Sh and P were tested for tendencies to stress corrosion in boiling 42% magnesium chloride. The tests were conducted on samples specially stressed to 90% of the yield strength. The results of these investigations are shown in Table 3.

Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 3 tables.

Card 3/6

L 33544-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009176

ENCLOSURE: 01

Symbol of Heats	Table 1 Content %						
	C	Mn	Si	P	S	Cr	Ni
M	0.018	0.60	0.60	0.020	0.007	25.14	21.00
R	0.030	1.60	0.41	0.005	0.008	24.90	18.90
Sh	0.045	1.54	0.60	0.008	0.016	23.95	19.94
P	0.055	1.50	0.91	0.011	0.006	24.90	16.65

TABLE 3

Designation of Samples	Time Before Appearance of Cracks
Sh	after 475 hours no cracks were found
P	after 475 hours no cracks were found
ET417	62 - 86

Card 4/6

L 33544-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5099176

ENCLOSURE: 02

Table 2

Sym of Steels	Heat treatment of weld	Corrosion rate (mm/year) in HNO ₃	
		65% sol.	98% sol.
M	none	0.77	0.83
	650°C, 2 hrs.	1.40	1.21
R	none	0.53	0.47
	650°C, 2 hrs.	1.11	1.18
Sh	none	0.61	0.55
	650°C, 2 hrs.	1.32	1.47
P	none	0.35	1.19
	650°C, 2 hrs.	5.81	15.65
EI417	none	2.53	3.27
	650°C, 2 hrs.	38.85	28.00

Card 5/6

L 33544-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009176

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 02

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: MM, IE

JPRS

Card 6/6

NECOVAR, B.I., doktor tekhn. nauk; LANGER, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk;
YUSHKEVICH, Z.V., inzh.; LUTSYUK-KHIDIN, V.I., inzh.;
GASTK, M.I., inzh.

Corrosion resistance of welded joints in OOKh2 5N20 1.2% carbon
steel. Avtom. svar. 17 no.11:93-94 N 101 (MIRA 1994)

GASIK, Mikhail Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; L'VOVA, Gl'ga
Konstantinovna, inzh.; RAGULINA, Raisa Ivanovna, inzh.;
ALIVOYVODICH, Miro Khristoforovich, inzh.; KHITRIK, S.I.,
prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.

[Manufacture and operation of continuously self-annealing
electrodes and anodes] Proizvodstvo i ekspluatatsia ne-
preryvnykh samoobzhigaiushchikhsia elektrodov i anodov.
Moskva, Metallurgiya, 1965. 254 p. (MIRA 18:5)

KHITRIK, S.I.; GASIK, M.I.; LEYBOVICH, R.Ye.; LAGUNOV, Yu.V.; KUCHER, A.G.

Specific heat of carbonizing an electrode mixture. Stal'
25 no.2:135-136 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

GASIK, S.

Popularization of agricultural science in the autumn and winter. p. 5. (PLON. Vol. 4, no. 11, Nov. 1953)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 3, No. 4, April, 1954

24(7)

SCV/BI-7-1-15/27

AUTHORS: Slobodskaya, P.V. and Gasilevich, Ye.S.

TITLE: Development of a Method of Determining the Relaxation Time of the Vibrational State of Molecules Using a Spectrophone. (Razvitiye metoda opredeleniya vremeni relaksatsii kolebatel'nogo sostoyaniya molekul s pomoshch'yu spektrofona). I. Derivation of a More Accurate Dependence Between the Measured Phase-Shift and the Relaxation Time. (I. Utochneniye zavisimosti mezhdu izmeryaemyim sdvigom fazy i vremenom relaksatsii.)

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 1, pp 97-104 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe apparatus which employs a Veynberger spectrophone (an optico-acoustic receiver, described in Ref 2) in measurement of the relaxation time of a particular type of vibration. The apparatus is shown schematically in Fig 1. A rotating disk (5) modulates light from two sources 7 and 9 at the same interruption frequency ω . The light signal from 7 acts on a photoelement 2; it is amplified and reaches a synchronous detector 1. The light signal from 9 passes through a monochromator 11 as well as an optico-acoustic receiver 6; this signal, after amplification, also reaches the detector 1. If the two signals reaching the detector are 90° out of phase, a galvanometer 3 indicates zero. Introduction of a gas into the optico-acoustic receiver 6 disturbs

Card 1/3

SCV/51-7-1-15/27

Development of a Method of Determining the Relaxation Time of the Vibrational State of Molecules Using a Spectrophone. I. Derivation of a More Accurate Dependence Between the Measured Phase-Shift and the Relaxation Time.

the null condition and the photoelement has to be moved along the rotating-disk perimeter to bring the galvanometer back to the zero reading. The displacement of the photoelement gives the phase-shift ψ due to the gas in the optico-acoustic receiver. This phase-shift is related to the vibrational relaxation time τ by

$$\tan \psi = \omega \tau \quad (5)$$

where ω is the frequency of interruption of both light signals. To obtain the value of ψ , allowance must be made for the phase-shifts due to thermal inertia of the gas studied, acoustical properties of a microphone used to detect vibrations in the optico-acoustic receiver, inertia of the photoelement and other causes. The apparatus was used to measure the relaxation time of CO_2 (mixed with various amounts of nitrogen) using the 2.7 and 4.3 μ absorption bands. The light was interrupted at 250, 600, 2000 c/s (2.7 and 4.3 μ bands; and 1100 c/s (4.3 μ band). The relationship given by Eq (5) was confirmed for the 4.3 μ band; the 2.7 μ band results were affected by the presence of

Card 2/3

1007/51-7-1-15/27

Development of a Method of Determining the Relaxation Time of the Vibrational State of Molecules Using a Spectrophone. I. Derivation of a More Accurate Dependence Between the Measured Phase-Shift and the Relaxation Time

water vapour, which also absorbs at 2.7 μ . The results are shown graphically in Figs 2-5. There are 5 figures and 11 references, 10 of which are Soviet and 1 English

SUBMITTED: August 2, 1958

Card 3/3

SLOBODSKAYA, P.V.; GASILEVICH, Ye.S.

Development of a method of determining relaxation by means of a
spectrophone. Part 2: Elimination of instrumental phase shifts.
Opt. 1 spektr. 8 no.5:678-685 My '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Spectrum analysis)

GASILIN, A. I.

6

Tanning hides. Yu. I. Khokhlov, P. V. Filimonov,
A. N. Mikheyev, A. T. Ulin, P. O. Kiryushkin, and A. I.
Gasilin. U.S.S.R. 106,087, June 25, 1957. Tanning
with a chrome ext. is carried out simultaneously with pick-
ling at 35-40° M. Hovsh

MT

GASILIN, V.S. (Kuybyshev); FILIPOVICH, N.A. (Kuybyshev)

Fungus infections of the lungs caused by antibiotic therapy. Klin.
med. 34 no.7:61-63 J1 '56. (MLBA 9:10)

1. Iz kafedry propedeviki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - prof. S.V.
Shestakov) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof.
T.I. Yeroshevskiy)

(MONILLIASIS

lungs, caused by antibiotic ther.)

(ANTIBIOTICS, inj. eff.

monilliasis of lungs)

GASILIN, V. S.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "The problem of diagnosing the inter-ventricular septum of the left cardiac ventricle". Kuybyshev, 1959. 15 pp (Kuybyshev Med Inst, Chair of the Propadeutics of Internal Diseases and Chair of Pathological Anatomy), 220 copies (KL, No 15, 1959, 119)

GASILIN, V.S.; MIRONOVA, Yu.P.

Vectorcardiographic changes in rheumatic heart lesions. Terap.
arkh. 31 no.7:43-48 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki vnutrennikh zabolevaniy (zav. - prof.
S.V.Shestakov) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(VECTORCARDIOGRAPHY)
(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE)

GASILIN, V.S.; MIRONOVA, Yu.P.

Use of the vectorcardiographic method in the diagnosis of
acquired heart defects. Klin.med. 38 no.6:50-53 Je '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

(VECTORCARDIOGRAPHY)

(HEART—DISEASES)

GASILIN, V.S., kand.med.nauk

Phonocardiogram in coronary insufficiency. Terap arkh. 35
no.2:42-48 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz kafedry propedevтики vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - prof.
S.V.Shestakov) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CORONARY HEART DISEASE) (HEART—SOUNDS)

GASILIN, V.S., kand. med. nauk

Diagnostic significance of the ballistocardiogram in coronary insufficiency. Kaz. med. zhur. no.6:11-13 K-B '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - prof. S.V. Shostakov) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

GUBAR', M.A.; KORSH, L.Ye. KABANOV, N.M.; VOROB'YEVA, R.V.; GASILINA, M.M.;
DZHUMAYEV, K.D.; IVANTSOV, K.F.; OVEZOV, A.O. Prinimali uchastiye:
BYLINKINA, A.A.; YELAKHOVSKAYA, N.P.; LISICHKINA, T.I.

Hygienic characteristics of economical drinking water sources
in districts of the Murgab Oasis. Zdrav. Turk. 7 no.5:28-32 (41)
May '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(OASIS REGION—DRINKING WATER)

GASILINA, M.M.

Biologically active substances in regulated bodies of water,
their role in the formation of water quality and their hygienic
significance. Trudy Gidrobiol. Ob-va 14:228-233 '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny imeni A.N. Sysina
AMN SSSR, Mskva.

L 1675-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5017633

AUTHOR: Gasilina, M. M.

UR/0240/65/000/007/0110/0111
614.777 : 543.39

TITLE: Effect of algae on the development of pathogenic bacteria of the intestinal group

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 7, 1965, 110-111

TOPIC TAGS: algae, chlorella, intestinal disease, bacterial disease, antibiotic, bacteria

ABSTRACT: The effect of vital activity products of 2 algae species grown under laboratory conditions on Salmonella Breslau No. 465 and Dysentery Flexner No. 170 type C cultures was studied. Glass tubes containing the bacteria cultures were connected with flasks containing the algae by means of a porous membrane. Blue green Oscillatoria splendens and protococcal Chlorella pyrenoidosa or a mixture of both algae were used. The tests lasted 7 days, with a total of 15 salmonella and 12 dysentery tests conducted. The protococcal algae proved more active, causing death of the dysentery bacteria within 4-6 days, while only one culture of the blue green

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

L 1675-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5017633

algae was active and the other cultures had little depressant effect on bacterial growth. Repeated tests indicated that the absence of antibiotic effect may be related to the low physiological activity of these cultures. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i kommunal'noy gigieny im. A. N. Sysina AMN SSSR, Moscow (Institute of General and Communal Hygiene AMN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 19Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 *DP*

L 02270-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(j) IJP(c) WW/GG/RM

ACC NR: AP6025257

SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/007/1285/1286

47
46
B

AUTHOR: Tel'minov, M.M.; Gasilov, A.L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Shift of the electron paramagnetic resonance frequency in weak magnetic fields

21

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 7, 1285-1286

TOPIC TAGS: EPR, weak magnetic field, frequency shift, free radical

ABSTRACT: The authors have experimentally investigated the shift in the electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) frequency f due to the finite amplitude of the oscillating magnetic field, which, according to the theory of F. Bloch and A. Siegert (Phys. Rev., 57, 522, 1940), is given by $\delta f/f = h^2/4 + h^4/64$, where h is the ratio of the strength of the oscillating field to that of the static field. The measurements were made in static fields ranging from 0.5 to 8 Oe with oscillating fields of different amplitudes, using a frequency comparator based on EPR phenomena in free radicals. The strength of the static field was monitored by simultaneous measurement of the proton resonance frequency. The shifts were easily detectable and were in excellent agreement with the formula given above. The shift must be taken into account in the interpretation of EPR measurements in weak magnetic fields. The "apparent" change of the electron gyromagnetic ratio in weak fields noted by A.V. Kubarev and Yu.A. Mezenev (PTE, No. 6, 52, 1960) is explained by the shift under discussion. EPR heads employing

Card 1/2

L 02270-67

ACC NR: AP6025257

carbazyl are recommended for use in weak fields because of their stability, sharp resonance, and large absorption. The absorption of the carbazyl heads exceeds that of the usually employed diphenyl pioryl hydrazyl heads by a factor of 10 to 15. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20

SUBM DATE: 05Jul65

ORIG. REF. 002 OTH REF: 001

Card

2/2 *egh*

GASILOV, R.G.; FILIPPOVA, L.S., red.; VASIL'YEVA, N.N., tekhn.
red.

[Hydraulic devices and mechanisms for track alignment]
Putevye gidravlicheskie rikhtovochnye pribory i mekha-
nizmy. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 29 p.
(MIRA 16:11)

(Railroads--Maintenance and repair)
(Railroads--Hydraulic equipment)

GASILOV, R.G., inzh.; KAKFOV, N.A., kand.tekhn.rauk; MALAKHOV, N.A., kand.
tekhn.rauk

Motor-driven hydraulic track liner. Put' i put.khoz. 9 no.5:21-22
'65. (MIRA 18:5)

L 10451-67 EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/IN
 ACC NR: AP6022508 SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/66/000/004/0348/0349 42

AUTHORS: Kaufman, M. Sh.; Shaykevich, S. A.; Kolmogorov, V. L.; Gleyberg, A. Z.; 41
 Aleshin, V. A.; Moiseyev, G. P.; Vostrikov, G. A.; Likhtenshteyn, D. Ye.; Gasilov,
 V. V.; Kuznetsov, B. N.; Borisov, L. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Manufacture of two-layer pipes with continuous longitudinal channels between layers

SOURCE: Stal', no. 4, 1966, 348-349

TOPIC TAGS: pipe, steel, metal tube, metal forming

ABSTRACT: A method for manufacturing double layer steel Kh18N10T pipes with continuous longitudinal channels between the layers was developed. Two methods for the production of channels on the outer surface of the inner pipe were investigated--a rolling method and a cutting method. A schematic of the experimental installation is presented (see Fig. 1). It was found that both methods yielded pipes with smooth surfaces and uniform inner channels between the layers. The overall rate of pipe production, employing the cutting or drawing method, was 200 meters/hour. Double layer pipes having a diameter from 17 to 45 mm have been produced industrially. The following people took part in the experimental work: P. S. Ryshikov, N. A. Fedotovskiy, A. F. Nishkov, Ye. I. Tikhonov, and Ye. Z. Grinberg.

UDC: 669.774.35

Card 1/2

L 10451-67

ACC NR: AP6022508

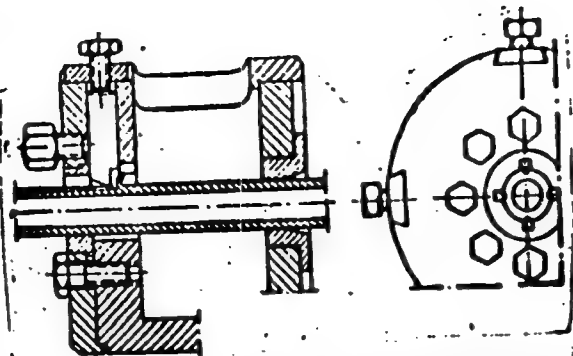


Fig. 1. Yoke for drawing longitudinal channels on the outer surface of pipes.

Orig. art. has: 3 graphs.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUM DATE: none

Bimetal

and 2/2 bno

GASILOVA, Ye. B.; ~~BELETSKIY, M. S.~~; ALFEROV, V. A.; BELETSKIY, M. S.

"The Nature of Crystals of Abrasive Silicon Carbide," Dok. AN SSSR, Vol 71,
No 1, 1950, p. 117.

Translation W-14803, 1 Nov 50

GASILOVA, YE. B.

USSR.

Calculation of the crystal structure of silicon carbide
VIII. Ye. B. Gasilova and M. I. Sokhor. *Doklady Akad.*
Nauk SSSR 231(1983); cf. *C.A.* 48, 4914i.

Among the Carborundum crystals a yellow transparent crystal was observed. A powder x-ray diagram indicates that this modification belongs to the hexagonal lattice system. The space group is D_{3h}^{2d} . This new modification was designated as SiC VIII. J. Rovtar Leach

GASILOVA, E. B.

Dissertation: "Roentgenological Investigation of the Structure of Silicon Carbide."
Cand Phys Math Sci, Inst of Crystallography, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow 1953.

W-30928

SO: Referativnyy Zhurnal, No. 5, Dec 1953, Moscow, AN USSR (~~W-30928~~)

GASILOVAL, E. B.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May 10, 1954
General and Physical Chemistry

Determination of the new SiC VII structure. E. B. Gasilova, M. S. Beletskii, and M. P. Sokolov, *Dokl. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 82, 57-60 (1952); cf. Zhdanov and Minservina, *Zhur. Eksp. Teor. Fiz.* 15(1915). All the known SiC modifications have in common $a_0 = 3.08 \text{ \AA}$, but c/a depends on the no. of the layers in the structure piled up in direction c . Using Belov's theory of densest-sphere packings, Zhdanov had established a classification of the known modifications of SiC, which explains, e.g., Ott's structure of SiC V with 17 layers, as well as that of SiC VI (C.A. 42, 1009i): SiC I (2.3)3; SiC II 3.3; SiC III 2.2; SiC IV (4.3)3; SiC V (2.3.3.3.3)3; SiC VI (2.3.3.3)3; β -SiC = 3.0; and Ramsdell's (C.A. 41, 4980e) SiC-87R (3.3.3.3.-3.3.3.3.3.3). In com. SiC, another modification was observed, called SiC VII, which has a particular powder diagram that is somewhat similar to that of trigonal SiC I and IV, but different from hexagonal SiC II and III. The layers obey the law $n_s = 3 \times 9$, with $d_{111} = n_s a \sqrt{(8/81)(S^2 + 9P)}$; $S = h^2 + hk + k^2$, in very good agreement with the exptl. facts. The translation group is trigonal-rhombohedral, primitive. The discussion of the intensities gives also a complete agreement with the structural principles expressed in the correlations $h - k \neq 3m$; $l = 3i$, and $h - k = 3m$; $l = n_s i = 27i$; $ml = 0.1.2$, etc. Space group $D_{3d}^5 = R\bar{3}m$, and subgroup $C_3 = R3m$, with the symbol of sphere packings (2.2.2.3)3. A series of structural types is established expressed by SiC I with $n_s = 15$; SiC VII, $n_s = 27$; 2(2.2.-2.2.2.3)3, $n_s = 39$; (2.2.2.2.2.2.3)3, $n_s = 51$. The differences of the n_s values between these single types is $\Delta n_s = 12$. W. Eitel

9-2-54
E.B.

USSR/Solid State Physics - Morphology of Crystals, Crystallization, E-7

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34795

Author: Gasilova, Ye. B.

Institution: None

Title: Conditions of Formation of Modifications of SiC III

Original Periodical: Tr. Leningr. in-ta tochnoy mekhan. i optiki, 1955, 18, 113-117

Abstract: The carbide SiC III was obtained experimentally in a production furnace. The raw material employed was quartz sand (99.0% SiO₂) with a graininess of 60, and low-ash graphite. In addition, the effect of addition of Al₂O₃ (3 and 5%) was investigated. The maximum temperature of the process was 1,900°, the soaking was 28 hours. Introducing Al₂O₃ makes it easier to form the hexagonal SiC III. Theoretical analysis is given of the influence of alumina on the formation of hexagonal carbide.

1 of 1

- 1 -

GASILOVA, YE. B.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Crystals

B-5

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khiriye, No 2, 1957, 3555

Author : Gasilova, Ye. B.

Inst : Academy of Sciences USSR

Title : New Structures of Silicon Carbide. System of Denotations of SiC Types.

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1955, 101, No 4, 671-674

Abstract : A method is proposed for the denotation of various types of α -SiC which takes into account structure characteristics (stratification and number of congruent symmetry axes). By using the new procedure and a single Laue diffraction pattern, determination was made of the structure of new types of α -SiC 32/3 and 16/1 (with additional utilization on the rocking method) and stratification of still another type of α -SiC, equal to 24.

Card 1/1

- 26 -

GASILOVA, E.B.

Studies of SiC crystals by the polychromatic x-ray method.
E. B. Gasilova. *Trudy Inst. Krist. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*
1958, 146, 17, 41-58. A method is presented for the detn.
of the complete structure of polytypic SiC modifications
exclusively based on Laue diagrams taken perpendicular to
(0001). From the position of the interference spots in the
linear zones the layer stacking in the structures is calcd.
From comparison of the intensities of the reflections of the
1st series, with the intensities calcd. for the assorted numerical
symbols and the multiples in the complex structures it is
possible to det. the correct one among many possibilities.
The method described is applicable also to other complex
layer structures. The structures of the modifications 10/1;
and 30/3, which are new were detd. The Laue diagram
always indicates 2 possible numerical symbols for every
type. For SiC 10/1 the exact detn. of the stacking is evi-
dently 323323, which agrees with well-known regularities in
SiC structures. For 30/3 the numerical symbol (33343)
was derived. For another new polytypic modification of SiC
a 24-layer structure was found, but this was observed only as
laminar intergrowths in crystals of different types, and it was
not possible to det. the intensities of the reflections charac-
teristic of it alone. Since there is not yet a commonly
accepted nomenclature for the SiC polytypes a rational sys-
tem is proposed for the designation. In the numerator of a
fraction characterizing a definite polytype it is proposed to
indicate the no. of the layers present in the hexagonal ele-
mentary cell, in the denominator the no. of equal sym-
metry axes of the structural packing (Belov). As an ex-
ample are given: modification I (rhombohedral) = (32)
3 = 15/3; modification VI (rhombohedral) = (3332)
3 = 33/3; modification III (hexagonal) = 27 = 4/2;
modification 10 H (trigonal) = 3223 = 10/1; the high-poly-
meric rhombohedr. 22 (23) 171 3 = 267/3. W. Eitel

3
L-4E4J

E-4

Gasilova, Ye. B.
USSR / Solid State Physics / Structural Crystallography

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No.5, 1957 No.11637

Author : Gasilova, Ye. B.

Inst : -

Title : Investigation of Crystals of Silicon Carbide by the
Polychromatic Method.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta Kristallogr. AN SSSR, 1956, vyp. 12, 211 - 58.

Abstract : In view of the fact that there are already known at the present time 18 polytypic forms of silicon carbide, a new system is proposed for designating the types of crystalline structure of silicon carbide with the aid of fractions, whose numerator indicates the number of layers in the hexagonal elementary cell, and the denominator the number of similar axis of packing symmetry. A method is described for determining the type of the structure of the silicon carbide, i.e., its stratification, the period c , and the character of alternation of layers on the Laue diagram, taken perpendi-

Card: 1/2

USSR / Solid State Physics / Structural Crystallography

E-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No.5, 1957 No. 11637

Abstract : cular to the plane of the base of the crystal. This method was used to determine the structures of new types of silicon carbides SiC16/1, SiC39/3, their numerical symbols, and a third new type of silicon carbide with stratification 24. A calculation is given of the corresponding Laue diagrams for the determination of the rhombohedral and hexagonal syngonies, the observed intensities of the reflections, and the structural multiplier.

Card: 2/2

87875

9.6150
21.8100

S/146/60/003/006/012/013
B012/B060

AUTHORS: Feoktistov, V. I., Gasilova, Ye. B., Palladiyeva, N. M.
TITLE: Ionization and Scintillation Method for the Detection
of Radioactive Contamination of Various Surfaces
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Priborostroyeniye,
1960, Vol. 3, No. 6, pp. 111 - 119

TEXT: A comparison is given here of the results obtained when using
special ionization chambers or a scintillation instrument for the esti-
mation of radioactive substances on different surfaces, among which also
a biological tissue. The artificial contamination of the various sur-
faces was imitated by means of isotopes of almost equal energy. The mea-
suring instruments used were a condenser-dosimeter and a scintillation
system for laboratories. The condenser-ionization dosimeter was used
for the direct measurement of the gamma-radiation dose and the density
of the activity of beta-active isotopes. It is pointed out that the de-
termination of the activity density of gamma-active isotopes and of the
beta-radiation dose require a prior determination of the dimensions of

Card 1/3

87875

Ionization and Scintillation Method for the S/146/60/003/006/012/013
 Detection of Radioactive Contamination of B012/B060
 Various Surfaces

the contaminated surface. The ordinary C4-4 (Sch-4) apparatus was improved to suit the scintillation method. More precisely, the circuits of the photomultiplier feed and of the pre-amplifier were modified. This fact offered the possibility of augmenting the sensitivity of the instrument to the required degree. A rectifier with semiconductor diodes of the ДГЦ (DGTs) type and a microammeter were connected at the output to measure the integral amperage of the photomultiplier. A stilbene crystal 35 mm in diameter served as a detector. Summing up: The scintillation method tested on biological objects and control amplifiers is found to ensure a sufficiently high sensitivity. This sensitivity permits measuring a contamination level amounting to ten times the "admissible" activity density. The same sensitivity is also ensured by the ionization method tested on applicators. At a time of measurement of 1 to 10 minutes the ionization method ensures a measured dose power range of 1.5 mr/min to 840 mr/min. The activity densities measured amounted to δ_{β} = from 0.025 to 25 microcurie/cm² and δ_{γ} = from 0.05 microcurie/cm² on. The scintillation apparatus offers the

Card 2/3

87875

Ionization and Scintillation Method for the S/146/60/003/006/012/013
Detection of Radioactive Contamination of B012/B060
Various Surfaces

possibility of performing instantaneous readings, which are then re-calculated in doses. The measurement limits for gamma radiation range between 0.21 and 2340 microroentgens per second for a minimal contamination of 0.4 microcurie/cm². The range of measurement for beta radiation is between 0.09 and 130 microroentgens per second for a minimal contamination of 0.01 microcurie/cm². The publication of this article was recommended by the kafedra tekhniki bezopasnosti LETI (Department of Industrial Safety LETI). There are 5 figures and 2 non-Soviet references. X

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
meditsinskoy radiologii (Central Scientific Research
Institute of Radiological Medicine)

SUBMITTED: March 21, 1960

Card 3/3

ZIBITSKER, D.Ye.; KISELEV, A.V.; GASILOVSKAYA, A.Ye.

Use of gamma globulin for preventing infectious hepatitis. Zdrav.
Bel. 7 no.5:17-19 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Belorusskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny
(direktor V.I.Votyakov).
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (GAMMA GLOBULIN)

GEL'MAN, L.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; GASHELOVSKIY, A.N., inzh.

Power and engineering equipment of a system with a mercury heat carrier. Energomashinostroenie 10 no.6:37-39 Je '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

ACC NR: AR6016962

SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/65/000/012/D022/D022

AUTHOR: Raykher, L.D.; Vasil'yev, Yu.A.; Kharaz, I.I.; Gasilovskiy, K.S.; Sagalova, Ye. I.

TITLE: Methodology of flat front (SPF) and central rays (STsL) work techniques for regions with complex seismological conditions at depth

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 12D146

RBF SOURCE: Tr. Ukr. n.-i. geologorazved. in-t, vyp. 10, 1965, 3-9

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, seismic prospecting, ~~seismic prospecting methodology~~, flat front seismic prospecting, central rays seismic prospecting

ABSTRACT: Results of research for the establishment of theoretical bases, methodology and observation techniques for the use of the STsL and the SPF methods for complex seismological conditions are presented. The basic volume of STsL work was done within the limits of the Outer zone of the Precarpathian deflection (9.1 km) and in the Postcarpathia (3.6 km). The distance between PB was taken as 100 m; a mixed grouping of 30 seismic detectors on a base of 30 and 60 m. was used. Use of this method both for recon and for detailed search is noted. Combination of the method with ordinary profiling is useful. For SPF, theory of spacial interpretation was developed and optimum sequence of operations determined for field work. SPF can be used either with profiling or independently in those cases where common methods do not guarantee the necessary reliability of the results. [Translation of abstract].

Card 1/1 SUB CODE: 08

UDC: 550.834.5

ACC NR: AP6021811

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/012/0090/0090

INVENTOR: Gasilovskiy, K. S.; Raykher, L. D.

ORG: None

TITLE: A single-channel seismic station for central rays. Class 42, No. 182900

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 12, 1966, 90

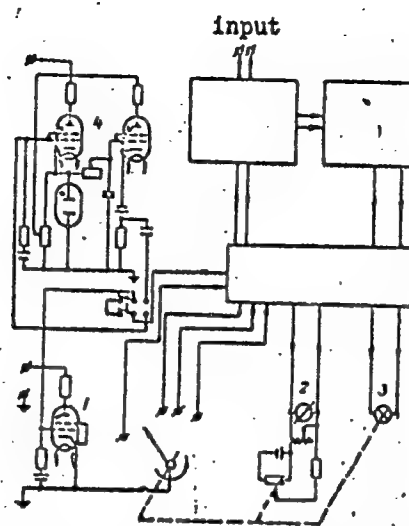
TOPIC TAGS: seismologic station, recording equipment

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. a single-channel seismic station for central rays. The installation contains a seismic amplifier, commutation unit, indicator, detonation unit and power supply. A detonation controller is installed in the detonator line to improve accuracy in synchronizing explosions. 2. A modification of this station in which the recording is automatically transferred from track to track. A voltage divider connected to the terminals of a galvanometer, and an incandescent lamp which is connected to the amplifier output and makes the recording by the variable density method are both mechanically coupled to the axis of the recording drum. 3. A modification of this station in which recording quality is improved by connecting a device for introducing static corrections to the commutation unit.

Card 1/2

UDC: 550.340.19

ACC NR: AP6021811



1—detonation controller; 2—galvanometer; 3—lamp; 4—device for introducing static corrections

SUB CODE: 08, 09/ SUBM DATE: 19Sep62

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7004764

SOURCE CODE: UR.0413/67/000/001/0076/0076

INVENTOR: Raykher, L. D.; Gasilovskiy, K. S.; Chervonskiy, M. I.

ORG: None

TITLE: A method for storage of seismic signals. Class 42, No. 190030

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1967, 76

TOPIC TAGS: seismograph, nonelectric signal equipment, signal recording, photographic material

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for storage of seismic signals on a photographic layer using variable-density recording with exposure correction by automatic alteration of signal amplification. The number of signals which can be stored is increased and the dynamic range is extended by recording adjacent tracking lines on the photographic layer with subsequent superposition of light signals proportional to the amplitude of the seismic vibrations. Readout is done from the entire band made up of the tracking lines.

SUB. CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 13Mar64

Card 1/1

UDC: 550.834

DADASHZADE, A.M.; GASIMOVA, F.A.

Change in the specific weight of a gas-oil mixture along a flowing-
well bore. Azerb. neft. khoz. 39 no.6:16-19 Je '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Oil fields—Production methods)

GASIMOV, F.G.

Congenital epithelial cysts of the floor of the oral cavity and
of the neck. Stomatologiya no.6:36-39 N-D '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz kafedry khirurgicheskoy stomatologii i kliniki chelyustno-
litsevoy khirurgii (zav.-prof. S.F.Kozykh) Molotovskogo meditsin-
skogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (dir.-dotsent M.V.Kostylev)

(CYSTS

epithelial, congen. of floor of mouth & neck)

(MOUTH, cysts

epithelial, congen.)

(NECK, cysts

epithelial, congen.)

GASIMOV, F.G.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Case of dermoid cyst of the tongue. Stomatologiya no.3:42 My-Je
'55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Iz kafedry khirurgicheskoy stomatologii i kliniki chalyustno-
litsevoy khirurgii (zav.prof. S.F.Kosykh) stomatologicheskogo
fakul'teta Molotovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir.prof. I.I.
Kositsin)

(TONGUE, neoplasms,
dermoid cyst)

(CYSTS, DENTIGEROUS,
tongue)

GASIMOV, F.G.; TIKHONOV, G.F.

Treatment of the oral cavity in children carried out by students during their practice period of vocational training. Nauch. trudy Kaz. gos. med. inst. 14:17-18 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zav. - dotsent G.D. Ovrutskiy) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

GASIMOV, F.G.

Clinical and experimental amputation in treating pulpitis. Nauch.
trudy Kaz. gos. med. inst. 14:405-406 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra terapevticheskoy stomatologii (zav. - dotsent G.D.
Ovrutskiy) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.